THE EXAMINER.

No. 412. SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1816.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 431.

BONAPARTE IN ST. HELENA.

No. I.

We have not had an article upon BONAPARTE for a long time; but our readers, we are sure, have not forgotten him any more than we have; and we mean to indulge ourselves for an alternate week or so with a subject, which we have reason to believe was gratifying to them, when formerly handled in the same way.

But—What? we hear other voices exclaim:—"talk of *indulging* yourselves on the subject of BONAPARTE, and of it's being *gratifying* to a portion of the British community?"—Yes, gentlemen:—every thing is by comparison, and the whole British community are not canters and hypocrites as you are. If you will find us a clever Emperor or King who does some good in his generation, or a new head for the French nation worth being on it's shoulders, we will indulge ourselves with him instead; but till then we really must horrify you and yours.

To be plain, we are sick and tired of the stupidity on all sides,—of the reigning nonsense,—especially seeing that the stupidity is by no means a virtuous one. When NAPOLEON was in full possession of his power, we were among the foremost of his opponents; but we opposed him, not as the generality of his antagonists opposed him, because he was a man of talent, and had some admirable qualities, but because he abused that power; and really we cannot continue to aid and abet the persons whom his rashness and our credulity helped to succeed him in injustice, merely because they have *nothing* admirable about them. The reason may be a good one to others,—to the foolish, and the ungrateful and the envious:—let them by all means applaud and abuse accordingly:—but our taste is different: and as long as we have no choice but among partitioning Kings and Emperors of some sort, we confess we must prefer the one that can excite the most interesting associations. It is on the same principle by which we prefer the idea of a Roman to that of a Goth or a Tartar; and which leads us, when standing before a shop full of busts or portraits, to pay most attention to the head, that least looks like an ideot or a coxcomb.

The fact is, it is not we, but the reigning Sovereigns, who panegyrize BONAPARTE. As they formerly conspired to overthrow him, and by the help of the elements and the people succeeded, so now, as if in justice to his real conquerors, they conspire to emulate him; and every day, in spite of his being so far in the back ground, they throw out his face more and more, by deeper shades of contrast. The effect accordingly will not be lost in France, whether it do any thing for him himself or not. The BOURBONS themselves are his greatest eulogists. They and the Allied Monarchs imitate him in all that their disposition and talents will allow; and what can admiration do more? LOUIS for instance cannot ride about as he did, and gain victories; nor does he help to put down priestcraft, or encourage the arts, or abolish feudalities, or pardon any one who conspires against him; but then he preserves the bad part of the old jurisprudence, he fetters the press, and fills people's houses with spies, and endeavours to make a nonentity of the Chamber of Deputies.—FERDINAND of Spain is as little able and still less inclined to imitate the striking parts of NAPOLEON's government;—he revives Spanish feudalities which NAPOLEON wanted to abolish, and he revives also the Inquisition and the torture, which the other's appreciation of the spirit of the age would have crushed for ever;—people, it must be granted, had not their nails torn off under the *French* usurper;—but then even *he* has his imitation of NAPOLEON, for he too laughs at popular interference, and flatters himself he can stand his ground on the strength of his dignity! As to FERDINAND the Fowler, of Naples, at whom the Sicilians used to toss up their chins and say "Povero!"* we know not that he exhibits any emulation of his displacer, bad or good:—he is a helpless corruptionist, whom even Sir NATHANIEL WRAXALL could not scandalize. But the Allies, properly so called, are nothing but imitators,—the same self-willed and domineering heads, only with the faces vulgarized, and the brains taken out. ALEXANDER in Poland, FRANCIS in Lombardy, FREDERICK in Saxony,—what are they but so many BONAPARTES, whose only plea is, that they are common-place men, and *may* be tolerated,—that they are "legitimate," and *ought* to be so?

We have often amused ourselves with thinking what hard names BONAPARTE would have been called had he done the very things, in which the Divine Righters have indulged themselves since his absence. We cannot hear the conversations that pass among the Anti-Bourbonites in France, but there, we suppose, the Sovereigns are treated with as little ceremony as BONAPARTE used to be by the *Times* and the *Morning Post;* and their proceedings are visited with all the illegitimate and scornful epithets, which contempt of cant can render bitter. Let our readers imagine for a moment what the *Times* would have said, had BONAPARTE been still flourishing, and done neither more nor less than what his enemies have done since. For instance:—He promised us one thing, and did another (the liar!)—he made himself King of Lombardy on the avowed score of conquest (the usurper!)—he repartitioned Poland instead of restoring it (the traitor!)—he gave away Norway to his friend BERNADOTTE (the unprincipled robber!)—he did nothing but eat and drink in his exile, which made him so corpulent he could hardly move (the beast!)—he bribed the servants of Ambassadors at his Court to betray their masters (the faithless wretch!)—he married his own niece (the unnatural rascal!)—he

* Poor creature.

imprisoned, tortured, and killed the very men who had saved his throne for him (the ungrateful viper!)—he never pardons (the callous brute!)—he detained a woman in prison, who had just been delivered of a dead-child and was torn with illness and anxiety, and whose only offence (none at all either in law or justice) was having been courageous and virtuous enough to extricate her husband from the same place (the monster!)

☞ *(To be continued.)*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 10.—On the 20th of May the Tribunal of Savenay (the Lower Loire) had condemned a disbanded military person, named Francis Perron, to five years imprisonment and a fine of 300 francs, for seditious cries, when he immediately rose, and cried with a loud voice. *Vive l'Empereur!* accompanying his words with menacing gestures. The Tribunal taking into consideration this new offence, condemned Perron to ten years imprisonment, and at the expiration of his punishment to remain ten years under the *surveillance* of the Police, and to give security in 600 francs. Perron, seeing the affair become more serious than he expected, was silent.

COURT MARTIAL.

On the 5th of June came on the trial of General Bonnaire, Ex-Commandant of Condé, and his Aide-de-Camp Mielton, charged with the death of Colonel Robert Gordon, in violation of the law of nations, and disregarding the sacred character of the flag of truce with which he was invested. On the 4th of August, Gen. Bonnaire transmitted a report, in which he asserted that Colonel Gordon had observed none of the forms requisite in flags of truce. He was taken for a crimp, wishing to introduce himself by stealth into Condé. "The troops," he added, "were indignant, and demanded an order for his being shot. It became necessary to calm the effervescence of the exasperated soldiery. He was a man then justly considered as a traitor. Such were the reasons for which this man, who had placed himself without the law, was shot."—The depositions of three witnesses stated, that when the unfortunate Gordon made his appearance at Condé, he was in uniform, wearing a blue great coat. He was arrested, and brought before General Bonnaire, who, after having read his papers, and torn a part of them, said, "It was you who played the traitor in such and such an affair." He then tore off his epaulettes, his cross of St. Louis, his fleur de lis, and gave orders for his being shot.—When Gordon was arrested, Bonnaire at first thought of releasing him, and firing upon him a gun loaded with chain shot, when he had got a little distance. However, on second thoughts, he said, "could he not be placed in a safe prison?" upon which Mielton replied, "the safest way is to shoot him instantly." This horrible advice was taken, and Gordon received one shot in the belly, and two in the breast. His executioners divided among them 1200 francs which he had upon his person.—The general order issued on the occasion by General Bonnaire was as follows:—"One of the traitors who deserted the French army on the 16th and 17th of June made his appearance before the fortress as a crimp and a spy, the bearer of incendiary Proclamations (viz. Copies of that of Cambray); he has undergone the fate which he deserved."—A letter was read from the Prince of Orange to the Duke of Feltre; it contained the following passage:—"Colonel Gordon did not set about making the summons with proper caution. A detachment and a trumpeter were given him at my advanced posts near ——; but instead of taking them with him, and approaching the fortress with the trumpeter, he left them at Fresnes. From thence he proceeded quite alone. On his arrival at the first posts of the enemy, he announced himself, and was introduced within the works by the orders of General Bonnaire, who spoke to him. He was very ill received in the first instance; then he was struck with fists; and, in fine, was shot without sentence of a Court-Martial, or the least appearance of trial."—When the unfortunate Gordon was aware of the fate preparing for him, he invoked French humanity and honour. General Bonnaire wished merely that a cannon should be fired upon him in the air. He did not order his assassination, but did nothing to prevent it.

The Council of War, after the evidence was closed, sat in deliberation from half-past eight o'clock on Saturday evening till nine the next morning, when they passed sentence of death on the Aid de-Camp, and of transportation on the General.—Gen. Bonnaire, having heard his sentence, said—"I beg, as the only favour I have to request, that death may be allowed me rather than degradation. I have nothing to reproach myself with."—Lieutenant Mielton heard his sentence with the most mournful silence, which he only interrupted to say—"I swear on my honour that the General has nothing of which to reproach himself."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday was landed at Portsmouth, from the Medical Department, in the Isle of Wight, and was conveyed to the Guard-house, W. Drake, a soldier of the African Corps. He has been lying, under the care of medical attendants, the long space of four months and twelve days, in a state (or feigning to be so) of total insensibility, exhibiting only symptoms of life. When viewed at the guard-house, he appeared as if in a natural sleep, breathing slowly, his skin moderately warm, pulse regular, limbs flaccid, and moveable in every direction; the pupil of the eye obeying the stimulus of light, contracting and dilating as it was admitted or withdrawn. He had, a short time previously, swallowed some bread and milk. A Medical Gentleman placed his hand on one of his temples, and with the other attempted to open the mouth by pressing down the lower jaw; but the temporary muscle was instantly thrown into action, and the jaw firmly closed. This circumstance was considered by the Medical Gentleman as extremely indicative of imposture. Since his conveyance to Hilsea, he has withstood pretty firmly the shower-bath and electricity; but on a proposal being made to apply a red hot iron to his skin, his pulse rose 15 or 20 beats in the minute. It is the opinion of a Medical Gentleman who has had some experience in the detection of simulated diseases, that had this man been in any but a feigned state of insensibility, or sleep, during so long a period, there would by this time have occurred a derangement of functions, and a train of phenomena very different from what are now exhibited.—He is a native of Wimborne, in Dorsetshire; was sentenced to be transported for poaching, connected with other crimes; but which sentence was afterwards commuted to his serving in the African Corps for life. Being conveyed to Guernsey, he soon afterwards discovered these signs of catalepsy, or insensibility, and he has hitherto withstood all the efforts of medical persons to rouse him from it.—A Board of Medical Officers is directed to be held upon his case.

It is computed, that not less than 12,000 persons in the counties of Stafford and Salop have been dismissed to wander in search of subsistence, in consequence of the falling off in the iron trade since the peace.

The *Leicester Chronicle* says:—"It is truly distressing to hear of the great numbers of persons connected with the hosiery business, who are almost daily turned out of employment, in this town and county. We understand, that several hundreds were discharged on Saturday last, and many more are expected to share a similar fate."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, June 11.

PETITION OF THOMAS MAXIME BRENOT.

Lord HOLLAND presented a Petition from this person complaining of hardships under the Alien Act. The Petitioner stated, that he had been brought by his parents from France at the age of 2½ years; that he had been brought up in a hospital; had become a chimney-sweeper, had been accused of the murder of a boy, had been found guilty, though innocent of the crime; had been convicted, imprisoned, pardoned, and ordered out of the country under the Alien Act.—Lord HOLLAND observed, that this was an extraordinary instance of the use to which Alien Acts might be put, for this person, in habits at least, was a native of the country.—The Petition was laid on the table.

IRISH AND ENGLISH CATHOLIC PETITIONS.

Lord DONOUGHMORE presented several Petitions, two of a new description, from the Irish Catholics. One of these was signed by all the Catholic Peers of Ireland and many Gentlemen of the

first respectability. The petitioners stated their willingness to agree to any arrangements consistent with the security and free exercise of their religion, and their anxious desire that the great measure of Catholic relief might be accomplished in such a manner as to conciliate the goodwill of all parties. The second Petition was that of the Roman Catholic Bishops and Clergy of Ireland, who stated that they could not accede to the *veto*, because they conceived it to be inconsistent with their religion; but they at the same time suggested another arrangement calculated to answer the objects of the *veto*, without being liable to the same objections. This arrangement was the domestic nomination of their Prelates by their Deans and Chapters.—They had reason to believe that their Spiritual Head would consent to this arrangement, and appoint the persons so nominated.—After a few observations, the Petitions were ordered to be considered on the 21st inst.

Earl GREY then presented a Petition from the English Roman Catholics, signed too by all the Catholic Peers, praying for a removal of the disabilities under which they laboured, which were even greater than those of the Irish. His Lordship instanced the case of a gallant Naval Officer, Capt. Wright, who had distinguished himself for 20 years in the British service. The Admiralty had promoted him for his merits, but when he came to take up his commission, he found he must first renounce the religion of his fathers as an idolatrous worship. At this his honour and conscience revolted; the consequence was, that he not only lost his promotion but his half-pay, was obliged to abandon his profession, with the wide world before him where to choose, (*Hear, hear!*) and this too, when six of his brothers had fallen in the public service!—The English Catholic could not even vote for a Member of Parliament, such was the absurdity, impolicy, and injustice of these restrictions.—The Petition was laid on the table.

ALIEN BILL.

Lord SIDMOUTH explained the nature of this Bill, which went to compel every Alien to give an account of his name, residence, and occupation, before he could proceed without a passport. It also gave the Secretary of State a facility in sending a suspected Alien out of the country, under the penalties of imprisonment. The Alien would not be entitled to plead in justification, nor to compel the Crown to show why he had been ordered out of the country.—This, Lord Sidmouth contended, was the unquestionable prerogative of the Crown; and the necessity for a continuation of the power was to be found in the existing circumstances of Europe, and the danger of all at once relaxing in a system of precaution which had now lasted for 23 years.

Earl FITZWILLIAM contended that there was now no sort of excuse for such a Bill, and he therefore moved that it be read this day three months.

Lord AUCKLAND said, the Bill was an infringement on the best principles of the Constitution, and ought not to be enacted because a neighbouring Government was alarmed for some uncertain danger.

Lord CARNARVON thought the Noble Lords opposite should give some reasons for the Bill, and not persevere in their insulting silence.

Lord ABERDEEN said, an Alien Bill was necessary when we had an Enemy at the Head of the French Government, though the people were our friends: now, though the *Bourbons* were our friends, the French *people* were our enemies—(*Hear, hear!*)—From which the greatest danger was to be expected, he would not determine. The object of the Bill was to exclude active mischief.

The Duke of SUSSEX remarked, that the Noble Lord had given them some new though not very welcome information. They were now told by one in confidential connexion with Ministers, that the people of France were hostile to Great Britain—(*Hear, hear!*)—This shewed the extremes to which Ministers were driven in support of this unnecessary and unjust measure.

Lord GROSVENOR expressed his fears, that this restoration of the Bourbons would not be attended with the prosperity and constitutional liberty which had been predicted by many.

Lord KING denied that the Crown had the prerogative of sending Aliens out of the country.

Lord ELDON maintained that there was an absolute necessity for the power of sending dangerous Aliens out of the country. He was aware of the opinion of Lord Coke in his reading of Magna Charta, but the right of the King had at least been acknowledged negatively by the words *Nisi publice prohibiti fuerint*; and for the opinion of Mr. Justice Blackstone, he did not entertain the respect that many did.

Lord HOLLAND contended, that former Ministers never claimed such a prerogative for the Crown, even in times of real danger. The necessary operation of the law must be to deter foreigners from coming over to reside here. He knew an instance in which a very respectable tradesman, a Mr. Debeffe, who had imported, among many other books, one which contained some passages offensive to a person high in influence, was threatened to have the Alien Act enforced against him, if he dared to sell any of the copies; and under the impression of this threat became a considerable loser. How many authors might be intimidated in the same way, and what mischief might not such a law have produced, if it had prevailed in Holland previous to the revolution in this country, at a time when Mr. Bayle and so many distinguished literary persons had taken refuge at the Hague?

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, he could entertain no doubt of the right—it was an essential part of sovereignty. The proposed measure was both legal and lenient.

Earl GREY admitted that the State had the right of sending Aliens out of the country; but then the Crown was only part of the supreme authority in this kingdom, and what sort of a prerogative was that which required a legislative provision? He should vote against the measure with much satisfaction.

Lord LIVERPOOL contended that the right in question was a branch of sovereignty; and must therefore from its nature belong to the Executive.

Lord DARNLEY argued, that not the slightest reason had been urged for a measure like this.

On a division, the 2d reading was carried by 54 against 17.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 12.

Lord HOLLAND expressed his anxiety to have the import of the word "Aliens" clearly defined, particularly as it related to persons born in the United States of America before the Treaty which acknowledged their independence, concerning whom there were several opinions.—He moved that the question be referred to the Judges.

Lord SIDMOUTH opposed the motion;—it was unnecessary; no inconvenience had yet arisen on the subject.

Earl GREY contended, that much evil might occur, if none had yet arisen, and it was of the highest importance that no uncertainty should prevail on so important a point.

Lord ELDON observed, that the Judges could not stand pledged by the answer they might give to an abstract question.

In the course of the debate, Lord SIDMOUTH asserted that no American had ever been sent out of the country; but Earl GREY said, that was not so, for Mr. Burr, who had been Vice-President of the United States, had been sent out under the Alien Act.—Lord Holland's motion was then negatived, and so were various amendments proposed by him and Earl Carnarvon.—Adjourned.

Thursday, June 13.

CIVIL LIST BILL.

Earl GROSVENOR complained of the unfair statements made by Ministers respecting the Civil List Expenditure, which amounted to double the sum they had stated,—not 800,000*l.* a-year, but at least 1,600,000*l.*—The Noble Earl noticed the appointment of Mr. Canning, with an enormous salary, to a place where there was no Court, as one proof of the Ministers' regard to economy. They had recently too made this Gentleman, (who had so often complained that Noble Lords now high in Office were totally unqualified for their posts) President of the Board of Controul,—certainly a very curious appointment under all the circumstances! The Right Hon. Gentleman, too, it seems, in his Liverpool speeches, had asserted, that he had *insisted* on his recal from a useless and expensive mission, and that Ministers had thrust office and honours upon him!—(*Hear, hear!*)—Then again, Ministers had, in further proof of their economy, taken 70,000*l.* from the Admiralty Droits, and given them to the Prince Regent for furniture, &c. at Brighton.—All these things proved the necessity of inquiry; and he therefore moved that a Committee should be appointed for that object, before the Bill passed.

The Earl of HARROWBY said, that there was no sort of necessity for such a Committee, which would be a very *indelicate* proceeding.—As to the remarks upon his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Canning), they only proved that some Noble Friends of his were of so forgiving a disposition as to act with one by whom they had had the misfortune of being *gulled*; from which misfortune, he rather imagined the Noble Earl himself had not altogether escaped.

Lord HOLLAND observed, that at the commencement of the Session *economy* had been recommended by a Speech from the

Throne, and at the end of it a Bill was introduced to increase the Civil List!—His Lordship deprecated the continuation of the unnecessary Office of Third Secretary, and noticed the strange assertions made on a former evening respecting the expenses of the United States Government, that they were as large as our own. Now the fact was, the expences attending the Civil Government of this country amounted to 5,050,000*l.*, without taking in the Admiralty Droits, a very large sum: while those of the American General Government reached only 433,908*l.* To suppose that the expenses of the Provincial Governments would make up the deficiency was quite absurd. The President of the United States received about 3,500*l.* a-year. The Royal Family of this country had 790,000*l.* The personal expenses for the state and dignity of the Prince Regent amounted to 440,000*l.* being 100 times greater than those of the American Government. The *whole* of the American Diplomatic expenses for one year amounted to 41,000*l.* *One* of our missions to Vienna, that of Lord Castlereagh, cost 43,000*l.*!! Then we had Sinecures, &c. &c. &c. He did not wish to abridge the proper splendour of Royalty; but it did appear that there was much truth in Milton's observation, that the trappings of a Monarchy were sufficient to fit out a Republic.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL asserted that the personal expenditure of the Sovereign was not greater now than in the reign of George II.—As to the appointment of Mr. Canning to Lisbon, it took place when there was a full belief that the Regent of Portugal was about to return. It was not just to speak of the expenses of the United States Government without a knowledge of the whole. In that country there was a double Government. Every Province had to pay for its own President, Courts, &c. &c. and taking our wealth and population into consideration, our expenses were not greater in proportion. Was the monarchy to be got rid of, or its splendour not to be maintained? He believed that the Public Officers were generally under paid in this country, and that if sinecures were to be abolished to-morrow, the general cost would be increased.

Earl GROSVENOR contended that not a shadow of an answer had been given to any of the charges urged on his side. It seemed that the appointment of Mr. Canning had arisen from a wish to silence that redoubted quizzer!—(*Hear, hear!*)—As they could not keep him any longer abroad at the public expense, they had found a way to quiet him at home by a lucrative appointment.

The motion was then negatived, and the Bill passed without a division.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, June 10.

The Report of the Manure Carriage Bill was postponed till this day three months.

NEW STAGE COACH BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to protect, in some measure, the lives and properties of his Majesty's subjects. A vast number of communications on the subject had reached him. One writer stated, that on Tuesday last the Trafalgar and Regularity coaches set out from Manchester for Liverpool at a quarter past five o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the latter place, a distance of 37 miles, at five minutes past eight! thus performing the distance in the space of two hours and 50 minutes, or at the rate of 12 miles an hour: the coachmen were racing and flogging their horses for a mile in the town of Liverpool; on turning the corner of one of the streets, one of the coaches moved on two wheels only, the other two being in the air! At this time there were twelve outside passengers—fortunately no accident occurred on this occasion, but many had happened from such conduct; and as the law now stood, Magistrates were enabled only to fine the offender 10*l.* which the Coach Proprietors, without any ceremony, paid down, commending their coachman, saying, "John, you did very well—drive so to-morrow, and beat the opposition, and I shall think you a good driver." The Learned Gentleman thought, therefore, nothing but subjecting drivers to personal inconvenience, by imprisonment, would cure the evil. He would assist any Gentleman disposed to make further regulations; and one materially important to the public was the weight of the luggage put on the tops of the coaches. Something ought to be done to remedy that evil, for the immense weights which were loaded on the tops often led to the overthrowing of the carriage, and to the endangering of limbs, and often to the loss of life. He should be disposed to forbid any weight being placed on the tops—(*Hear, hear!*)—With respect to his present object, he should leave the option of fining to Magistrates as now; but providing, in atrocious cases, that they might imprison for three months, but not less than one. This he thought would have a good effect, for drivers would not like to lose their liberty. Against the conviction he proposed to allow an appeal. He then moved for leave to bring in a Bill.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

ELGIN MARBLES.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up; and, on the Resolution for granting 35,000*l.* for the Elgin Marbles being read,

Mr. CURWEN could not let this vote be agreed to without again entering his protest against it.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY was one of the last men who would support a wasteful expenditure of the public money. On the present occasion he considered the grant was for an object calculated to benefit the Arts, and enrich the country.

Mr. D. GIDDY was of the same opinion. The Etruscan Vases, which were purchased of the late Sir W. Hamilton, at the price of 8000*l.* had, as he had been informed by Artists, done incalculable service to the Arts of this country.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

EXCHEQUER CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Mr. VANSITTART said, that the business of the Treasury Board, which had already increased in this country to a most extraordinary degree, could not be carried on, when the additional business of Ireland should be thrown upon it, without the addition of two members to the Board. By the arrangement about to be made, there would be a reduction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, and five Lords, which would be a saving of 8000*l.* a-year to the country. There would also be a Vice-Treasurer, whose salary was to be 3,500*l.*; and as he might per chance be a Member either of this or the other House of Parliament, a clause would be introduced into the Bill, enabling him to authorize a Deputy to act for him in his absence.

Sir J. NEWPORT strongly objected to the Vice Treasurer having a seat in Parliament. He also objected his having so large a salary as 3,500*l.* He was fearful this *saving measure* would turn out like other measures of a similar description, namely, that it would be more expensive to the country than the evil it was intended to remedy.

The Bill then went through the Committee.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 11.

Mr. CROKER brought in a Bill allowing Officers, Sailors, and Marines to carry on trades.

GAS LIGHTS.

A Petition was presented against the Gas Lights Bill by some persons concerned in the Whale Fishery.—A conversation ensued. It was contended on the one side, that the lighting by Gas would injure the fisheries and thereby hurt the navy:—on the other it was urged, that the public benefit was alone to be considered, that the streets would be better lighted, and robberies rendered less frequent in consequence.—The Bill was finally ordered to be printed and read a third time on Tuesday.

TITHES.

On a Petition being presented from the Rector and Owners of Land at Diss in Norfolk, in favour of a commutation of tithes, Mr. BROUGHAM remarked, he was very glad to see the sound view which the Clergy thus took of their real interests.—Mr. COKE also presented various other Petitions from Norfolk to the same effect; which were all laid on the table.

WEST INDIES.

Lord CASTLEREAGH hoped, as dispatches had not yet reached Government, the discussion on subjects connected with the West Indies would be delayed till next week.—After some observations, the delay was agreed to.

CASE OF M. PERROT.

Sir S. ROMILLY called the attention of the House to the case of M. Perrot, who had been charged with taking the lead in disturbances at the Isle of France; which he solemnly denied. He and his family had first been made prisoners, and then separated. He was then sent on board of ship without necessaries, and brought a prisoner to England. He then applied to Government, and was told he might go back and be tried; but the "moderate allowance" of 5*s.* a-day was offered to him.—This, Sir Samuel contended, was a case of great cruelty and oppression—it was the violent act of a Governor, who had taken offence against an individual, and ought to be inquired into. For this purpose, he moved an Address to the Regent on the subject.

Mr. GOULBURN opposed the motion, on the ground that disturbances had arisen in Mauritius, and that when the dispatches should arrive, it would be found that the Governor's proceedings had been justifiable. It was not true that M. Perrot had been ill-treated on his passage, as he had alleged.

After some further conversation, the motion was negatived by 61 to 19.

SMALL ARMS.

Colonel PALMER made a motion for a Committee of Inquiry on the subject of the manufacture of small arms by Government, at manufactories of their own establishing, instead of the usual mode of contract; by which an enormous expense was incurred, the manufactures, particularly of Birmingham, much injured, and the fire-arms altogether ill made.

Mr. R. WARD replied, that an arrangement had been made with the manufacturers, and they were now perfectly satisfied; so that the motion was not at all requisite.

Colonel PALMER said, that under such circumstances he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. ADDINGTON brought in a Bill to revive the Watch and Ward Act, which would enable the Magistrates to embody the inhabitants in case of disturbances.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 12.

SIR THOMAS THOMPSON.

Mr. CALCRAFT rose to move for a new writ for the election of a Member of Parliament for the town of Rochester, in the room of Sir T. B. Thompson, made Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. The Hon. Gentleman observed, the question was one of great importance to the elective franchise of the kingdom; and he was induced to bring the subject forward, in consequence of a Petition from his Constituents, complaining that their rights had been invaded, the Act providing, that the acceptance of a naval or military commission immediately led to the vacating the seat of the Member accepting such office. But the question before noticed was got rid of, in consequence of a doubt in law. If, then, any doubt really existed, it became the House to decide in favour of the People rather than of themselves.

Mr. BATHURST could not think that a person in the situation of Treasurer, having controul over the funds of the Hospital, was to be considered in any other than a military point of view, and therefore he was prepared to contend that the appointment was as much a military one as that of a Master or Governor of the Hospital. He should, therefore, directly put his negative upon the present Motion, by moving the previous Question.

The Gallery was then cleared for a division—For the original Motion, 69—For the Previous Question, 68.—*Majority against Ministers*, 1.—A new Writ was then ordered for Rochester, amidst shouts of applause from the Opposition Benches, in the room of Sir T. Thompson, who had vacated his seat by accepting a place.

LOTTERIES.

Mr. LYTTLETON referred to the sums raised by Lotteries, which he took for granted to amount, per annum, to 550 or 560,000*l.* The Tickets were contracted for at a given sum, and supposing the Contractors sold 40,000 out of 60,000 Tickets, at the rate of 25*l.* per Ticket, though some sold as high as 28*l.*; this sale took out of the pockets of the public 1,000,000*l.* annually. If they did not sell the chances, they contrived to have two-thirds in their hands, upon which they raised the prices, thus levying greater contributions upon the poorer classes, and generally secured the great prizes in their own hands. Some years since illegal insurances were a great evil, and measures had been taken to suppress that part of the evil of Lotteries; but, notwithstanding, the accounts furnished shewed that within the two last years the numbers convicted of insuring, or, in the elegant words of Mr. Hesse, of "doing business" amounted to 116 in the first year, and 55 in the second. The whole expence to Government for conducting this species of gambling was from 15 to 16,000*l.* a year. There was this grand objection to this gambling concern, that it tended to delude the ignorant and plunder the poor. It was not directed against the rich and higher orders in the State: there was no gambler of the higher classes that ever thought of laying out his money in such a foolish speculation. Government had no right to tamper with the follies or vices of the ignorant, nor to fill their Treasury by means so utterly destructive to all the principles of sound morality and of social happiness. He concluded with moving a resolution declaratory of the general evils of Lotteries, and pledging the House to concur in the abolishment of that description of revenue.

Mr. BERNARD MORLAND seconded the motion. The present period was, in his opinion, favourable for suppressing Lotteries, because we had got rid of the war, the expences of which had been urged as the argument for continuing Lotteries, notwithstanding the evils attending them had been so fully exposed. There would not exist such a spirit of gambling if it were not thus excited by Government. This was proved by the beneficial effects resulting from the suppression of Lotteries in King William's time, and the evils which immediately sprung up from their revival eleven years afterwards, which are confessed in the preamble of the Act of 9th Queen Anne. Lotteries were the cause of many severe penal enactments. He thought it most unjust in the Legislature to encourage the passion for gaming, and then make laws to punish those who were thus led away. It reminded him of the character of arbitrary Governments given by a Noble Political Writer, who says, that they resemble the Devil in many respects, and particularly in this, that he is both the tempter and tormentor—he makes the criminal, and then punishes the crime. It produced infinite calamity among the poor of the metropolis; as it was in evidence, that during the Lottery they denied themselves and their families the usual portion of subsistence, that they might have wherewithal to indulge this vice: in short, children were starved, families were ruined, and crimes were multiplied during that period.

Mr. VANSITTART thought, if the nature of Lotteries was such as the Hon. Mover had represented, there would be no necessity for the present motion; they would soon dwindle away of themselves. The evil would carry its own cure with it. He was not at present aware of any method by which 600,000*l.* a-year could be raised with so little burthen annually as the 600,000*l.* raised by Lotteries was. It was a voluntary tax laid by the Public on themselves. The evil of insurances was almost entirely done away by the present system of Lotteries; and he was of opinion that so far from being productive of harm, the State Lottery did much in keeping down private Lotteries and Little Goes. Persons were left to their own option to purchase a Ticket or not: if they bought who were not able to afford it, he could not but regret it. And no man would feel greater pleasure than he should, if the lower orders of the people would, in future, instead of purchasing Shares in the Lottery, invest their money in Saving Banks.

Sir S. ROMILLY thought that every time the House voted a Lottery Bill, they voted that a number of persons who, up to that time, had been virtuous and honest, should become vicious, idle, and depraved. The Lottery puffs and advertisements were particularly calculated to lead astray the lower orders, and to tempt them into the commission of crimes which frequently terminated in their ruin. At the commencement of his Majesty's reign there were not more than 400 prosecutions for crime in one year, now there were 1400! This was a proof of a most lamentable increase of crime, and he could not divest his mind of a conviction that much of this increase had its origin in the State Lottery.

Mr. WILBERFORCE strongly reprobated the system.

The House divided—For the motion, 21—Against it, 47.—Adjourned.

Thursday, June 13.

PRISONERS FOR CONTEMPT.

The Hon. Mr. BENNET mentioned the cases of various unhappy persons now lying in prison for contempt of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, upon 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week. A man named Williams had been confined *twenty-eight years*; another had been in prison *sixteen years*, who was formerly an opulent man, and he was now insane! Many others had been confined for 19, 17, and 16 years, some of whom had offended entirely from ignorance! There must be something radically wrong in such a system; and he therefore moved for returns of the number of persons so confined, &c. &c.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR said, that the Chancellor was well disposed to remedy the evils complained of. Some of them however could not be done away by any interference, for they were caused by the parties themselves.

The motion was agreed to.

IRISH MAGISTRATES.

A conversation arose respecting the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton and Mr O'Hanlon, two Magistrates, the latter of whom had been dismissed from the Magistracy by Lord Manners, without any reason being assigned—and the former had been retained, though his conduct had been disapproved of even by the Government.—It was contended by Mr. BROUGHAM, that no Magistrate should be dismissed unheard, and that there could be no remedy for the distractions of Ireland, unless equal justice was dealt out.—To which Mr. PEEL and others replied, that Mr. O'Hanlon

had acted very intemperately; and that a discretionary power must be vested in the Chancellor.—The motion respecting Mr. Hamilton was withdrawn, and the Petition from Mr. O'Haulon was ordered to lie on the table.

After some further business, the House adjourned.

Friday, June 14.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in consequence of the advanced period of the Session, and in order that full time might be allowed for the due consideration of the subject, withdrew his motion respecting the Liberty of the Press till early next Session.

EXCHEQUER CONSOLIDATION BILL.

A sharp debate took place respecting the new appointments, under this Bill, of a Vice-Treasurer with 3,500*l.* a-year, who was to have a Deputy to do his business at 1000*l.* a-year—when it was contended by Sir J. NEWPORT, Mr. TIERNEY, Colonel LANGTON, Mr. S. WORTLEY, Mr. WYNN, Mr. H. MARTIN, Mr. PONSONBY, Mr. BRAND, Sir M. W. RIDLEY, and Mr. HORNER, that it was a mere job, from beginning to end, and that if the House appointed an Office which was a complete Sinecure, and a Deputy to discharge all the duty, all the professions of economy made at this season of general distress were nothing but mockery and delusion.—Mr. TIERNEY, in the course of the debate, observed upon the "strong swallow" of the Right Hon. G. Rose, who could receive 7000*l.* a-year, and yet reserve an appetite for 4000*l.* more in the shape of a sinecure. (*Much laughter.*) He had secured for himself and family not less than 20,000*l.* a-year of the public money (*Loud cheering*), and this, said Mr. TIERNEY, seemed to be the standard of economy which Ministers had set up, or they never would have attempted this new, deliberate, outrageous, and scandalous job (*Hear, hear, hear!*)—a monstrous job, which the House must withstand, if it wished to recover its character with the country.

Mr. VANSITTART, Mr. PEEL, Mr. ROSE, and Lord CASTLEREAGH, all defended the measure as absolutely necessary. The office, they said, was one of importance, and must be adequately filled and paid.—Mr. ROSE admitted that the duties he had now to perform were more than paid, but then he considered that he was being rewarded for his past services.

An Amendment proposed, to reduce the salary to 2000*l.* a-year, was negatived by 108 to 66, and the Bill went through the Committee.—Adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Hamilton, and M. Agar, Riches-court, Lime-street, merchants. Attorney, Mr. Healing, Lawrence-lane.

M. Chapman, New-road, St. George's East, carman. Attorney, Mr. Carter, Lord Mayor's Court Office.

H. P. Sylvester, Newport, printer. Attornies, Messrs. Benbow and Alban, Lincoln's-inn.

T. Wiggleswerth, Hoylandswaine, tanner. Attorney, Mr. Bartlett, Bartholomew-close.

M. Andrew, Manchester, brush-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

J. Truman, Dawlish, tailor. Attorney, Mr. Fairbank, Staple-inn.

J. Smith, Kelsale, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Alexander, Carey-street.

W. Bowler Ashton-under-Line, hat-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Clarke and Richards, Chancery-lane.

T. Fidgeon, E. Getley, and H. Lomas, Birmingham, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.

W. Ryley, Worcester, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Becke, Broum's-buildings.

J. Wynde, Leominster, hop-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Becke, Broum's-buildings.

M. Thomas, Westbury-upon-Trym, innholder. Attornies, Messrs. Poole and Greenfield, Gray's-inn-square.

M. A. Hill and Isabella Pratt, Manchester, milliners. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Co. Temple.

W. Brown and Arthur Waller, Bristol, merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

W. Haigh, Barnsley, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.

T. Jefferies, Hanley, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.

J. Taylor, Newcastle-under-Lyme, spirit-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

T. French, Wardington, Oxfordshire, horse-dealer.

W. Cooke, Mill-bridge, Yorkshire, and J. Littlewood, Leeds, carpet-manufacturers.

P. Johnson, St. George's-place, St. George's in the East, timber-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. S. Turner, Norwich, timber-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. W. and G. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

J. King, Tonbridge, Kent, carpenter. Attorney, Mr. Bigg, Southampton-buildings.

R. W. Tabor, James-street, Golden-square, plumber. Attorney, Mr. Hannam, Piazza-chambers, Covent-garden.

J. Earle and W. Lyon, Old 'Change, warehousemen. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street.

J. Stackard, Whitechapel-road, leather-cutter. Attornies, Messrs. Smith and Henderson, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.

W. Andrews, Minories, ship-broker. Attornies, Messrs. Tilson and Preston, Coleman-street.

E. W. Jennings, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.

W. J. Livock, Redenhall with Harleston, Norfolk, innkeeper. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer and France, Bedford-row.

W. Knight, Almondbury, Yorkshire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Willis and Co. Warnford-court.

W. Carlile, Bolton in the Moors, cotton-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Edge, Manchester.

J. Donne, Old-street-road, auctioneer. Attorney, Mr. Howard, Barnard's Inn.

T. Harrison, North Shields, block-maker. Attorney, Mr. Plumptre, Lamb-buildings, Temple.

S. and W. Lynnell, and E. Perkins, Chatham, grocers. Attornies Messrs. Debary and Co. Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

J. Wilkinson, Lancaster, bookseller. Attornies, Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn.

T. Coburn, Newland, Oxfordshire, woolstapler. Attornies, Messrs. Clutton and Carter, High-street, Borough.

J. S. Ward, Heybridge, Essex, coal-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Watkins and Peoly, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

J. Charman, Norton-fulgate, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Pasmore, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.

W. Bean, White Horse-street, Piccadilly, horse dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Partridge and Co. Blackman-street, Southwark.

J. Smyth, Maidstone, brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Debary, Scudamore, and Currey, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. ..... shut | Omnium (payment)..... 23¼.

Some very acceptable Correspondents who have lately written to us will be further noticed in a week or two.—The circumstance mentioned by one of them,—JUVENIS,—is one among others of the same nature, that quite make the Editor amends for any perverted spirit of hostility, it may be his fate to encounter.

S. C., and other Communications, as soon as possible.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

THE BOURBONS and the French people are going on in the same way,—nothing but trouble and heart-burning on all sides,—the Court evidently set at nought in consequence of the secret hopes of the people, and the people at one minute feared and at the next threatened for "contempt of Court." The papers make, or rather endeavour to make a great noise about the Neapolitan Princess, who has been sent over to marry that compound of great qualities the Duke of BERRI,—a man so different from the profligates of the Court of NAPOLEON;—but nobody thinks any thing of the matter out of the precincts of the Court; and in truth, especially after the reports for-

merly circulated in the Bourbon papers about an *Austrian* Princess who was to come, the real nature of the marriage, and all that it explains, is perfectly obvious. The only really curious piece of intelligence is the proceedings against the Anti-Bourbonite publication,—the *Nain Tricolore*,—successor to the celebrated *Nain Jaune*. The *indictment*, that is to say, the begging of the question, thus makes out the list of it's offences:—

"The *sublime character* of the King, and the *noble sentiments* of his family, insulted; the Government defamed; reiterated allusions to a *new catastrophe*, announced as near at hand, and which would *again force the legitimate Sovereign to leave the palace of his fathers!* Such is the substance of this abominable libel, in which the most pure virtue is alternately made the object of the blackest criminations and the bitterest sarcasms."

But how would this "new catastrophe" *force* the "legitimate" Sovereign to leave the palace of his fathers? When a former catastrophe was threatened, his Majesty expressly said that nothing could force him, and that he would rather die on the spot. To be sure, he did *not* die on the spot; and it did appear, as if something or other had forced him away, and pretty speedily too; so that we are wrong perhaps,—and the reasonableness of the present anticipation must be granted him.

The discussions on the disturbances in the West Indies have been postponed, and with them our intended remarks. The thing, in fact, is too obvious, unless some persons worth arguing with attempt to pervert it. The Slaves have a right to be free;—they have become so elsewhere; and they will be so all over the civilized world. If we would prevent them from beginning their liberty in any one spot, under circumstances shocking, in *their turn*, to humanity, we must wish their emancipation heartily, let them know unequivocally what we mean to do with them, and then act firmly accordingly; but if we treat them with mere insolent severity, and if, by the way, we hasten to pick quarrels with the Americans (which we are very much disposed to do, from old family heart-burning and conscious injustice), we shall infallibly bring on a tremendous explosion. The Slaves all over the West India Islands must have a strong tendency to freedom, not only from nature, but from the example set them by St. Domingo; but they may atchieve it by means less disastrous to us, if we conduct ourselves in the above spirit. The freedom itself, sooner or later, and that not long first, we hold to be inevitable; and this alone should make us prepare for it with wisdom.

We are glad, on various accounts, that in consequence of the advanced period of the session, and the opportunity which leisure will afford the Members to consider the subject maturely, Mr. Brougham has postponed bringing forward his Bill for the security of the Liberty of the Press. We shall have opportunities of doing our parts, and endeavouring to cooperate with him in his noble task. "Great prejudice," he said, "has been removed, even within the last fortnight, from the minds of many Honourable Members, in consequence of their having investigated the merits of the measure."

A most desirable motion, for returns of persons confined for contempt of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, was carried with some little amendment on Thursday night by Henry Bennet,—a name which we do not thus mention divested of its title of Honourable from any democratic affectation, but because we are fond of it, and like to feel how much it is worth when standing by itself. Mr. Bennet mentioned various appalling instances of confinement:—

"One instance was of a man who had been formerly opulent, but had been confined *sixteen years* for contempt of the Court of Chancery, and who had been *two or three years insane*, and was now *without means of his own*. Another was that of a man named Williams, who had been confined *twenty-eight years*, and who now seemed *to forget all the circumstances of his own case*. He had the allowance of three shillings and sixpence per week."

These are indeed things to make humanity thoughtful. It is true, Mr. M. A Taylor, though without any design, of course, to prejudice hearers against the motion, said that three or four persons confined had refused to give up deeds they held,—circumstances, by the way, which if the refusal has existed for any thing like a length of time, inevitably strike us, in the midst of our other feelings, with admiration at the invincible spirit of which human nature is capable. It is Æschylus's *Prometheus* realized. But the necessity of enquiring into such cases as those mentioned by Mr. Bennet were disputed by nobody, and he deserves the thanks of every human being who feels for his common nature.

☞

Paris Papers yesterday reached London up to Wednesday. They contain two telegraphic dispatches, one announcing the execution at Grenoble of Didier the Chief of the late insurrection, and that his execution produced no disturbance;—the other, the arrival of the Bride of the virtuous Duke of Berry at Lyons, who was overwhelmed, according to this account, "with testimonies of respect and *love*,"—by persons who had never seen her before in their lives.

The trial of the persons connected with the publication of the *Nain Tricolore* is concluded. The Court declared *Bouquot* guilty of having printed writings tending to provoke a Change of Government and of the Succession to the Throne:—*Babeuf*, guilty of having given to be printed writings under the above circumstances:—*Beaupré*, guilty of having sold and distributed such writings:—*Dufey*, guilty of having delivered these writings to be printed:—*Zenowitz*, guilty of having assisted Babeuf with a knowledge of his intention.—The Court, in consequence, condemned Bouquot, Babeuf, Beaupré, Dufey, and Zenowitz, to transportation. The above persons (says the Paris Papers) with the exception of Bouquot, affected *an indecent laugh* on hearing their sentence pronounced!

The *Petersburgh Gazette* contains the Treaty between Russia and Prussia, relative to Poland. Most of the arrangements were known before. To Austria, Russia cedes certain districts in Eastern Gallicia. Cracow is declared free and independent—and the Duchy of Warsaw is united to the Russian Empire, those parts excepted which are ceded to Prussia. The Emperor of Russia takes the title of *Czar King of Poland*.

Joseph Bonaparte, Marshal Grouchy, and General Lefebre Desnouettes, are now residing in Philadelphia.

A paragraph from Vienna says, that the young persons there who affected to wear a national dress, and who held assemblies in defiance of the Police, have been forbidden to wear this dress. This announcement serves to shew the prevalence of that spirit which is diffusing itself throughout Germany, and which, perhaps, ere long, will be displayed in a marked manner, in spite of all the prohibitions issued by the German Governments.

The principal rebel Chief has been executed at Barbadoes; his name was *Franklin*, and had the Blacks succeeded, he was to be appointed Sovereign of the Island. The private letters state that every thing was prepared for his coronation.

The real state of the public mind in Paris is to be collected from a hundred circumstances, which at any other period might be suffered to pass without particular notice; for instance, a new play was lately performed at the Odeon, when on the delivery of the following passage there was a burst of applause from every part of the house: "It is time that French blood should cease to be shed by Frenchmen."—On the second night the sentiment was received with similar enthusiasm.—On the third the passage was omitted, *by order*, but the audience would not suffer the performance to proceed till it was repeated, and it was again followed by loud and general applause.—In the same week VOLTAIRE's Tragedy of *Merope* was performed at the Theatre Francaise, and an actor named DAVID, made his *debut* in the character of *Egisthe*. The house was exceedingly crowded, and the following passage, in which *Poliphontes* vindicates his design of taking the crown, was loudly applauded:—"A soldier like me may justly aspire to govern the State he knew how to defend. The first who was King was a fortunate soldier. He who serves his country well has no need of ancestors."—A writer in one of the Paris Papers admits that this was followed by, as he says, "*extraordinary* and *obstinate* applause."

Mr. CANNING has been re-elected by a majority of 546; his numbers being 1280; those of Mr. LEVLAND,—who declined taking any interest in the struggle, and even to sit if chosen,—734. The Election terminated on Wednesday morning, and in the afternoon the Right Honourable Placeman was chaired.—It is quite clear, that system must be bad which enables such a person to be returned as a Representative of the *people*. He should, as Mr. CASEY well said, "instead of being sent into Parliament, have been sent back to Lisbon, where he would find spirits of a more congenial nature. The object of getting a Placeman into Parliament for a popular borough, clearly was to destroy what little remained to them of that constitutional controul which the people should possess over the measures of the King's servants. To that cause must be ascribed the fearful state of the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests. It led to unnecessary wars, to an habitual waste of the public money, and struck down the character, the rights, and spirit of the nation. What had Mr. CANNING to recommend him? His only pretension (and a miserable one it was) to their notice, was the notorious fact that he readily became, and slavishly remained, the mere tool of PITT—of that apostate Minister, who, in an evil hour, had forgotten the counsels of his father, and the liberties of his country."

What, we ask again, has become of the case of Governor AINSLIE, which his friends in Parliament *last* Session begged a little time to explain? Has this man really got another appointment abroad? for so we have been told. Surely some Member will ask for explanation on this important Colonial subject.

OPERA-HOUSE.—The proprietorship of this place of amusement is at last determined. It has been purchased by Mr. WATTS for 12,000*l*.

Never, in the memory of man, was there any thing known like the emigration now taking place. The door of the French Minister, nay, the street in which he lives, is crowded with persons applying for passports. Thousands have been issued; and those not to needy persons, but to families of large fortunes—to landed proprietors—to fund-holders—to manufacturers and artizans of eminence—and to men at the head of establishments who are seriously contemplating the removal of their arts and their machines to places less burthened by taxation.—The river Thames presents a most dreary aspect. There are not fifty foreign sail to be seen in it; and the London Docks, which used to require 1500 hands, do not now employ 500. With an acknowledged deficiency of 17 millions per annum, we hear of these emigrations that will not cost the nation less than ten or twelve millions per annum; and the sum spent by Englishmen abroad will act as a sub-idy to our neighbours, and will be felt as such in the balance of trade, thereby raising the exchange against us. It is little consolation to us to know that the persons thus emigrating from motives of economy, will be deceived—that they will find the expences greater than they think of—and that they might practice retrenchment much more certainly at home. All this affords but little consolation to the tradesmen who will loose their custom—to the housekeepers who will be burthened with increased poor-rates, to support the unfortunate dependents who will be deprived of bread—and to the Government that will suffer a lamentable falling off in taxes. And surely it is a circumstance to which Parliament ought, before they separate, to turn their most serious attention.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The present senior Post Captain of the Royal Navy, it will be seen by inspecting the Navy List, has been in his

present rank -	20 years!
The senior Commander	38 years!!
And the senior Lieutenant	59 years!!!

and the two latter Officers, in all human probability, can now entertain no reasonable hopes of ever rising in the arduous profession to which they had fondly devoted all the better days of their existence. Surely, whatever may be said, some means might be devised to mitigate the unmerited evils of such an afflicting course of things!

In Sweden the universal practice of vaccination has entirely exterminated the Small Pox; so that no case of that disease has occurred during the last two years; and the nations of the Continent, particularly Russia and Prussia, are making rapid progress to the same object; while in England the number sacrificed to the Moloch Prejudice in the horrid form of Small Pox, though constantly diminishing, is still very considerable.

An action, we are informed, has been commenced against some of the servants of the London Dock Company, for defrauding Government, by using a false weight of 58 lbs. 1 qr., instead of 56 lbs.; thereby receiving a drawback of 2 or 3 lbs. for wood, instead of refined sugar.

There was a total eclipse of the Moon, on Sunday night, which was wholly visible on our part of the globe; and which, for one hour after its commencement, afforded a most interesting sight to many thousands of persons, who, through an unclouded atmosphere, witnessed its progressive obscuration. About half-past eleven the shadow of the earth entered the eastern side of the moon's bright surface, and continued to advance until half-past twelve, when the whole was enveloped in darkness. The moon passed nearly through the centre of the shadow.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.—The election for two Physicians for Bethlem Hospital came on on Thursday: the poll, at its close, was as follows:—

Dr. Monro, jun.	160	Dr. Williams	104
Dr. Tuthill	151	Dr. Lamb	15
Elected		Dr. Cleverley	15

SERENADE,

Suggested by the Music of Cherubini's trio "Non mi negate, no."

Steal from the window, dear,
Beneath the dark trees plumy,
And crossing once by the moon-light clear,
Look down the garden to me.

Far strikes thy shape away,
And shews thee a refin'd one;
Thy step is like the air we play,
Thou lovely, frank, and kind one.

L. H.

THE SIMILE OF A BEAUTIFUL NIGHT.

LITERALLY TRANSLATED FROM HOMER.

As when around the moon the stars appear
Loveliest in heaven, and all is hush'd and clear,
When mountain-tops, and uplands, bask in light,
And woods; and all th' ætherial depth of night
Seems open'd back to heav'n, and sight is had
Of all the stars, and shepherd's hearts are glad;
So many, 'twixt the ships and river, shone
The Trojan fires in front of Ilion.

L. H.

MR. PAYNE KNIGHT and the QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The reader has seen in last week's *Examiner* Mr. PAYNE KNIGHT'S *Answer to the Quarterly Review*, and agree no doubt with ourselves, that he did quite right in defending the character of a man whom he thought grossly *ill-treated*. As to the Review in general, and the nature of its hostility, he would have done better perhaps in not suffering it to disturb him. We are aware that the different articles in it are sometiines written by very different men, and are not well acquainted with the particular one in question;—but generally speaking, every body knows how the Review is made up; and that it is enough for you to be of another side in politics, or to have laughed in your life-time at the Pensioners who write in it, to set them foaming at the mouth if you publish any thing worth attention. It is a way they have of complimenting your superiority; and if you notice it at all, you should prove what they give you credit for by laughing at them again. The portentous thing would be their doing you justice; but let nobody fear that he should have to acknowledge such an heroic piece of virtue on their parts. The Editor of this Journal has lately been complimented by them in the above way; and boundless, to be sure, have been their flatteries of him,—garbling, misquotation, suppression, self-betrayal, a bewitching ignorance of the subject,—any thing, in short, to prove what they are, and what he is not. He well understands, now, this attempt to sacrifice him; but it will never do; and certainly, whenever he notices it, it will only be to turn it and them to proper laughing account,—the old score of offence.

Mr. PAYNE KNIGHT, in addition to being a clever man, who does not agree with these unhappy wags, has the offence of offences,—the most galling of all guilts,—the reputation of being an *Edinburgh Reviewer*,—circumstances, by the way, which in the same number have also thrown them into convulsions with that manly writer and lover of truth, Mr. HOBHOUSE. But enough of this.—It is in the character of an Edinburgh Reviewer, unfortunately, that Mr. PAYNE KNIGHT has subjected himself to the very accusation which he brings against others in the close of his late answer, and which it is the chief object of our present remarks to notice. The passage may as well be repeated:

—*Every man's moral character, whatever be his situation in life, is the citadel of his happiness; and the wretch who treacherously charges the mine to overthrow it, is only a more cowardly and gratuitous assassin, than the midnight robber, who murders him in his bed. Lurking beneath his disguise, it is a sacred duty to arm against him; and, discovered, to drive him from society, as a morbid mass of contagion, whose atmosphere is death.*

Now this is a very genuine burst, we doubt not, coming as it does from the feelings of one suffering under what he deprecates; but it certainly would have had a loftier air, as well as been of more weight with others, had not Mr. P. K. been understood to be the author of a Criticism on "*the Works and Life of Barry*," containing the following frightful insinuation against the *moral character* of that unhappy Artist,—an insinuation, which contrasted with the writer's present soreness at reproach, must really, unless he can deny its coming from his pen, be only considered as another instance of that odious species of selfishness, which, while utterly regardless of the reputation of others, is so sensitive to whatever touches its own repose:—

"We have heard," (says this Critic), "and from authority that appears to us unquestionable, a tale of his (BARRY'S) early perfidy, which would confirm this conclusion in all its extent; but the man is gone to his *audit*, and we have no desire to load his memory with any other accusations than those of which his biographer has here supplied the materials."

This dark allusion, under the mask of generous forbearance, was well noticed at the time by a writer in the *Reflector*, who observed:—

"Let no man suppose that Mr. Barry poisoned his mother, or drowned his children, or betrayed his country. On a certain evening, Messrs. Barry and Nollekens remained later than the rest of the company at the English coffee-house at Rome, when Barry said, Nollekens, I have broken the key of my apartment, will you allow me to go home and sleep with you to night? Mr. Nollekens replied, that his bed was small, but if Mr. Barry could put up with that inconvenience, he should not refuse. Barry's hat was at that time laced with gold, and as he reached it to leave the Coffee-house, he said, 'By G—, Nollekens, we must exchange hats,'—making the exchange at the same instant, by clapping his own on the head of Mr. Nollekens.—From this incident, which, at the very worst, scarcely affords grounds for *suspicion*, a story has been raised, that Barry had been too intimate with his landlord's wife, dreaded the stiletto in consequence, and hoped that Mr. Nollekens wearing his hat would be mistaken for himself. But, that he had not broken his key—that he had been so familiar with his landlady—or that he did dread the stiletto—or whether the whole was any thing more than a drunken frolic, has never been shewn. Italian jealousy does not easily subside, yet no attempt at assassination ever took place; and Mr. Nollekens was among the few Academicians that continued upon good terms with Barry to the hour of his death, and still continues to respect his talents.—Such is the tale circulated among those whom the deceased regarded as his enemies, as that which the Reviewer has the candour to suppress because 'the man has gone to his audit.' His friends may perhaps be justified should they yield to the temptation of replying—Yes, the man is gone to his audit, but we hope and trust will pass there as easily, at least, as a cold and unfeeling Critic makes up his accounts."

This, to say the least of it, is an aukward memorandum.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.—The answer to inquiries yesterday morning was, "that her Royal Highness was quite recovered, and is going out of town to-morrow."

The day for the marriage of the PRINCESS MARY and his Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER, is finally fixed for Tuesday, the 25th inst.

A Copy of the Treaty of Marriage between the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Coburg has just been laid before Parliament. It grants them jointly while living 60,000*l.* per annum; 10,000*l.* of which goes to her Royal Highness as Pin Money, independent of her husband's controul. If she becomes a widow she will have the whole 60,000*l.* If he becomes a widower he will have 50,000*l.* per annum. The eldest child, being presumptive heir to the Throne, must be educated as the King directs. The Princess is not, at any time, to leave the United Kingdom without the permission of his Majesty, or the Prince Regent, and without her own consent. And in the event of her Royal Highness's absence, such residence abroad is in no case to be protracted beyond the term approved by his Majesty or the Prince Regent. The Treaty is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three Secretaries of State, the President of the Council; and on the part of the Husband, by Baron de Just.

On his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's returning from Lady Heathcote's rout on Friday week, (at which Mrs. Fitzherbert was present) his carriage being called, the carriage of some Nobleman being near the door would not draw back, a grand fracas took place between the *Gentlemen of the whip*, for nearly five minutes. His Royal Highness stood at the door the whole of the time enjoying the sport.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 240.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Players should be immortal, if their own wishes or ours could make them so; but they are not. They not only die like other people, but like other people they cease to be young, and are no longer themselves, even while living. Their health, strength, beauty, voice, fails them; nor can they, without these advantages, perform the same feats or command the same applause that they did when possessed of them. It is the common lot: players are only *not* exempt from it.—Mrs. Siddons retired once from the stage: why should she return to it again? She cannot retire from it twice with dignity; and yet it is to be wished that she should do all things with dignity. Any loss of reputation to her is a loss to the world. Has she not had enough of glory? The homage she has received is greater than that which is paid to Queens. The enthusiasm she excited had something idolatrous about it;—she was regarded less with admiration than with wonder, as if a being of a superior order had dropped from another sphere to awe the world with the majesty of her appearance. She raised tragedy to the skies, or brought it down from thence. It was something above nature. We can conceive of nothing grander. She embodied to our imagination the fables of mythology, of the heroic and deified mortals of elder time. She was not less than a goddess, or than a prophetess inspired by the gods. Power was seated on her brow, passion emanated from her breast as from a shrine. She was tragedy personified. She was the stateliest ornament of the public mind. She was not only the idol of the people, she not only hushed the tumultuous shouts of the pit in breathless expectation, and quenched the blaze of surrounding beauty in silent tears, but to the retired and lonely student, through long years of solitude, her face has shone as if an eye had appeared from heaven, her name has been as if a voice had opened the chambers of the human heart, or as if a trumpet had awakened the sleeping and the dead. To have seen Mrs. Siddons was an event in every one's life; and does she think we have forgot her? Or would she remind us of her by shewing us what *she was not?* Or is she to continue on the stage to the very last, till all her grace and all her grandeur gone leave behind them only a melancholy blank? Or is she merely to be played off as "the baby of a girl" for a few nights?—"Rather than so," come, genius of Gil Blas, thou that did'st inspire him in an evil hour to perform his promise to the Archbishop of Grenada, "and champion us to the utterance" of what we think on this occasion.—It is said that the Princess Charlotte has expressed a desire to see Mrs. Siddons in her best parts, and this, it is said, is a thing highly desirable. We do not know that the Princess has expressed any such wish, and we shall suppose that she has not, because we do not think it altogether a reasonable one. If the Princess Charlotte had expressed a wish to see Mr. Garrick, this would have been a thing highly desirable, but it would have been impossible; or if she had desired to see Mrs. Siddons *in her best days*, it would have been equally so; and yet without this, we do not think it desirable that she should see her at all. It is said to be desirable that a Princess should have a taste for the Fine Arts, and that this is best promoted by seeing the highest models of perfection. But it is of the first importance for Princes to acquire a taste for what is reasonable: and the second thing which it is desirable they should acquire is a deference to public opinion: and we think neither of these objects likely to be promoted in the way proposed. If it was reasonable that Mrs. Siddons should retire from the stage three years ago, certainly those reasons have not diminished since, nor do we think Mrs. Siddons would consult what is due to her powers or her fame in commencing a new career. If it is only intended that she should act a few nights in the presence of a particular person, this might be done as well in private. To all other applications she should answer—"Leave me to my repose."—Mrs. Siddons always spoke as slow as she ought: she now speaks slower than she did. "The line too labours, and the words move slow." The machinery of the voice seems too ponderous for the power that wields it. There is too long a pause between each sentence, and between each word in each sentence. There is too much preparation. The stage waits for her. In the sleeping scene, she produced a different impression from what we expected. It was more laboured and less natural. In coming on formerly, her eyes were open, but the sense was shut. She was like a person bewildered and unconscious of what she did. She moved her lips involuntarily—all her gestures were involuntary and mechanical. At present she acts the part more with a view to effect. She repeats the action when she says, "I tell you he cannot rise from his grave," with both hands sawing the air in the style of parliamentary oratory, the worst of all others. There was none of this weight or energy in the way she did the scene the first time we saw her, twenty years ago. She glided on and off the stage almost like an apparition. In the close of the banquet scene, Mrs. Siddons condescended to an imitation which we were sorry for. She said, "Go, go," in the hurried familiar tone of common life, in the manner of Kean, and without any of that sustained and graceful spirit of conciliation towards her guests, which used to characterise her mode of doing it. Lastly, if Mrs. Siddons has to leave the stage again, Mr. Horace Twiss will write another farewell address for her: if she continues on it, we shall have to criticise her performances. We do not know which of these two evils will be the greatest.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Kemble's performance of *Macbeth*. He was "himself again," and

more than himself. His action was decided, his voice audible. His tones had occasionally indeed a learned quaintness, like the colouring of POUSSIN, but the effect of the whole was fine. His action in delivering the speech "To-morrow and to-morrow" was particularly striking and expressive, as if he had stumbled by an accident on fate, and was baffled by the impenetrable obscurity of the future.—In that prodigious prosing paper the *Times*, which seems to be written as well as printed by a steam-engine, Mr. KEMBLE is compared to the ruin of a magnificent temple, in which the divinity still resides. This is not the case. The temple is unimpaired: but the divinity is sometimes from home.

LITERARY NOTICES.

No. 2.

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Elgin Marbles.—Murray.

THE Elgin Marbles are the best answer to Sir Joshua Reynolds's Discourses. Considered in that point of view, they are invaluable: in any other, they are not worth so much as has been said. Nothing remains of them but their style; but that is every thing, for it is the style of nature. Art is the imitation of nature; and the Elgin Marbles are in their essence and their perfection casts from nature,—from fine nature, it is true, but from real, living, moving nature; from objects in nature, answering to an idea in the artist's mind, not from an idea in the artist's mind abstracted from all objects in nature. Already these Marbles have produced a revolution in our artists' minds, and Mr. West says, in his practice; The venerable President makes an express distinction in their favour between *dignified* art and *systematic* art. Mr. Chauntry considers simplicity and grandeur so nearly united in them, that it is almost impossible to separate them. Sir Thomas Laurence *in returning* from the Elgin Marbles to his own house, where he has casts of the finest antiques, was struck with the greater degree of ease and nature in the former. Mr. Flaxman alone holds out for the *ideal*. The whole of his evidence on this subject is, indeed, quite ideal; Mr. Payne Knight's evidence is *learned* evidence.—It is to be hoped, however, that these Marbles with the name of Phidias thrown into the scale of common sense, may lift the Fine Arts out of that Limbo of vanity and affectation into which they were conjured in this country about fifty years ago, and in which they have lain sprawling and fluttering, gasping for breath, wasting away, vapid and abortive ever since,—the shadow of a shade. The benefit of high examples of Art, is to prevent the mischievous effect of bad ones. A true theory of Art does not advance the student one step in practice, one hair's-breadth nearer the goal of excellence; but it takes the fetters from off his feet, and loosens the bandages from his eyes. We lay somewhat more stress on the value of the Fine Arts than Mr. Payne Knight, who considers them (we know not for what reason) as an elegant antithesis to morality. We think they are nearly related to it. All morality seems to be little more than keeping people out of mischief, as we send children to school; and the Fine Arts are in that respect a school of morality. They bribe the senses into the service of the understanding; they kill Time, the great enemy of man; they employ the mind usefully—about nothing; and by preventing *ennui*, promote the chief ends of virtue. A taste for the Fine Arts also, in periods of luxury and refinement, not ill supplies the place of religious enthusiasm. It feeds our love and admiration of the grand, the good, the beautiful. What is the respect which is felt for the names of Raphael, of Michael Angelo, of Phidias, of Homer and of Milton, but a sort of hero-worship, only with this difference, that in the one case we pay an indistinct homage to the powers of the mind, whereas the worshippers of Theseus and Hercules deified the powers and virtues of the body?

With respect to the tendency of the works here collected to promote the Fine Arts in this country, though not so sanguine as some persons, or even as the Committee of the House of Commons, we are not without our hopes.—The only possible way to improve the taste for art in a country, is by a collection of standard works of established reputation, and which are capable by the sanctity of their name of overawing the petulance of public opinion. This result can never be produced by the encouragement given to the works of contemporary artists. The public ignorance will much sooner debauch them than they will reform the want of taste in the public. But where works of the highest character and excellence are brought forward in a manner due to their merits, and rendered accessible to the public, though they may do little for the national genius, it is hard if they do not add something to the public taste. In this way also they may react upon the production of original excellence. It was in this point of view that the Gallery of the Louvre was of the greatest importance not only to France, but to Europe. It was a means to civilize the world. There Art lifted up her head and was seated on her throne, and said, All eyes shall see me, and all knees shall bow to me. Honour was done to her and all hers. There was her treasure, and there the inventory of all she had. There she had gathered together all her pomp, and there was her shrine, and there her votaries came and worshipped as in a temple. The crown she wore was brighter than that of kings. Where the triumphs of human liberty had been, there were the triumphs of human genius. For there, in the Louvre, were the precious monuments of art;—there "stood the statue that enchants the world;" there was the *Apollo*, the *Laocoon*, the *Dying Gladiator*, the *Head of the Antinous*, *Diana* with her *Fawn*, the *Muses* and the *Graces* in a ring, and all the glories of the antique world:—

> "There was old Proteus coming from the sea,
> "And wreathed Triton blew his winding horn."

There, too, were the two *St. Jeromes*, Correggio's and Domenichino's; there was Raphael's *Transfiguration*, the *St. Mark* of Tintoret, Paul Veronese's *Marriage of Cana*, the *Deluge* of Nicholas Poussin, and Titian's *St. Peter Martyr*;—all these and more than these, of which the world was not worthy. The worshippers of hereditary power and native imbecility wanted at first to destroy these monuments of human genius, which give the eternal lie to their creed; they did not dare to do that, they have dispersed them, and they have done well. They were an insult to the assembled majesty of hereditary power and native imbecility, both in the genius that had produced them, and that had acquired them; and *it was fit that they should be removed*. They were an obstacle in the way, in case the great Duke should have to teach the great nation another great moral lesson by the burning of Paris, which has been a favourite object with some persons since the year 1792, and with others later; and *it was fit that they should be removed*. The French themselves did not think proper to defend what they had dearly bought with their blood, shed for their country; and *it was fit that they should be removed*. Besides these reasons, there were no others for their removal. The reason assigned in the Duke of Wellington's letter, that the works of art should be sacred to conquerors, and an heir-loom of the soil that gives them birth, is quite apocryphal. Half of the works brought from Italy had been originally brought there from Greece. If works of art are to be a sort of fixtures in every country, why are the Elgin Marbles brought here, for our Artists to strut and fret over this acquisition to our "glorious country?" If the French were not to retain

their collection of perfect works of art, why should we be allowed to make one of still higher pretensions under pretence of carrying off only fragments and rubbish? The Earl of Elgin brought away the Theseus and the Neptune as bits of architecture, as loose pieces of stone; but no sooner do they get into the possession of our glorious country, than they are discovered to be infinitely superior to the *Apollo*, the *Venus*, and the *Laocoon*, and all the rest of that class, which are found out to be no better than *modern antiques*. All this may be true, but it is truth with a suspicious appearance. If works of art are contemplated with peculiar interest on the spot which gave them birth, surely Athens has charms for the eyes of learning and taste as well as Rome. If there is something classical in the very air of Venice, of Antwerp, and of Rotterdam, surely there is an air at Athens which is breathed no where else.

If this reasoning would apply to such works in their perfect state, it does so still more in their approaches to decay and ruin, for then the local interest belonging to them becomes the principal impression. Lord Elgin appears not to have had the slightest authority for bringing away these statues, except a *fermaun* or permission from the Turkish Government to bring away pieces of stone from the ruins of the Parthenon, which he paid 21,000 piastres to the Governor of Athens for permission to interpret as he pleased. That it was not meant to apply to the statues, and only to fragments of the buildings, is also evident from this, that Lord Elgin had originally, and at the time the *fermaun* was granted, no intention, as he himself says, of bringing away the statues. Lord Aberdeen approves of bringing them away, because otherwise the French might have got them. In what we have said, we do not blame Lord Elgin for what he has done; all our feelings run the contrary way. We only blame cant and hypocrisy: we only blame those who blame others, and yet would do the very same things themselves. There does not appear to be any evidence that these statues were done by Phidias. It seems extremely propable, however, that they were done by persons under his direction, and in a style that he approved. What that style is, and what the principles of art are which are to be derived from it, we shall briefly attempt to state in another article on this interesting subject.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"The Directors give notice that they propose, in the ensuing year, either to offer gratuities to those Artists who produce Pictures at their next Exhibition which they may think of sufficient merit, or to purchase them, *or to give commissions for painting them upon a larger scale for some public building.*"

The Noble Directors must be congratulated, particularly on the latter of these propositions. No reason can be given why Sculpture and Architecture should be nursed by public protection, and Painting totally neglected. All the efforts which have been made, and by which the country has been honoured and rescued from the stigma of incapacity, have ever been the result of the enthusiasm of individuals, without support and in spite of obstruction. It is indeed time that this system should have an end—it is indeed time that Historical Painting should be put on a level of encouragement with Sculpture and Architecture, and great commissions of national subjects for public buildings, to commemorate great national events, or classical or sacred subjects to illustrate them, are the only legitimate means to put it on that level. The Noble Directors must not consider this last of their propositions as one of the three they may adopt, but must be convinced that it is the most useful, as well as noble, of all the three that can be adopted.

Such a proposition, issuing from such a quarter, argues a great step towards making a reformation of taste in the public, and a great step already made of extension of view in the Patron. May the Genius of the country breathe her blessings upon it, and may she inspire all ranks with the conviction, that refinement of Taste is the next requisite after morality of principle to the commercial and intellectual greatness of a nation.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

297, *Morning in Italy.* Whether this be an actual scene in Italy, or a composition from different scenes, it is honourable to Mr. Allston's abilities; for if it is the first, it is well selected; if the second, it is well arranged; and in either case, it is well executed. It is a landscape where art elegantly mixes with and sets off Nature, and tower and temple, and the pensiveness of ruins, are seen just as morning breaks, and the king of day is sending his harbinger, light, to chase away the night. The colours are well mingled into a dun and natural hue, which hovers over nearly the whole scene, giving it a soft solemnity, and to which the yellow-edged turrets, hills, and clouds, oppose a delicate sprightliness, looking, in its meek lustre, like a smile on a dejected face.

Mr. Cooper's animals are such as are seldom seen on canvass. They are the true breed of the stable and kennel. But Mr. Cooper paints with no small share of power the nobler breed of man, as is evident from the cabinet picture of *the Deserted Child found;* designed to illustrate a poem entitled *The Social Day.*

All Mr. Ward's animals are painted with a scientific vigour and brilliance of colour.—There is good painting in 190. *The Beggar's Petition*, C. Cranmer, 8, *View near Norwich*, J. Crome, and 21, *View of part of Hanonze*, P. H. Rogers.

Of genuine Portraiture there are two kinds, that which shews us shape and complexion, and is the result of a correct eye, and that which gives the physiognomy of mind, and is drawn from an impression of individual character, or from the more ideal sources of fancy. A union of these two kinds is the rare perfection of Portrait Painting. Giorgione and Titian combined them. Sir J. Reynolds and Mr. Romney were distinguished for their union, and among our immediate Painters, Sir T. Lawrence. Thus if he paints a lady, whose condition and whose accomplishments of taste and manners are productive of refinement of character, he pourtrays that refinement, as in 48, *The Marchioness of Stafford*, a picture of mellifluous colour. If it is a man of genius, his work describes in the air and look,—

> "The internal pow'rs active and strong,
> "And feelingly alive to each fine impulse."

Such is 184, *Portrait of Canova.* If a soldier and a gentleman, you have the easy and the martial look, as in 161, *Gen. Sir H. Torrens.* This is a picture of admirable relief. Mr. Raeburn, too, adds a large share of character to his executive talents. Thus 31, *Portrait of a Boy*, has not only individual likeness, and the tint and shape of boyhood, but its express and unconcerned air; and 183, *Right Hon. D. Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk*, in addition to its beautiful carnations and twilight, gives the thoughtful and power-invested character. In 31, the faint yellow dress well harmonizes with the green and blue background. The green, blue, and dark hues in Mr. Raeburn's pictures are certainly less harmonious and rich than the brighter ones of Lawrence, Beechey, &c. but they recommend themselves by their originality of effect, and by being well amalgamated with each other. A picture or two of this Artist among portraits of the usual warmer cast would materially improve their effect by the

contrast.—A distinct, perspicuous, and well understood effect, powerful in colour, neat and firm pencil, admirable likeness, and manliness of style, belong to Mr. Geddes, in his *Portraits of Mr. Sanders, D. Wilkie, Esq. R.A. &c.*—Mr. Thomson's portraits are not so good of their kind as his classical subjects. They are starch. He has clearness of tint, but in the flesh especially this tint is brittle, and wants that texture which, in the original, yields to pressure. It wants touchiness in the outline and interior of the forms, for the outline is edgy in parts. Such is 62, *Portrait of a Lady.*—Mr. Dawe wants the great charm of simplicity, that attic, natural charm, without which art, as well as manners and morals, is generally affected and always incomplete. His colours are in the mass splendid, his attitudes striking, his costume rich. Such especially is 199, *Miss O'Neill in the character of Juliet.* But then his flesh-colour is either too florid, or chalky, and his attitudes often studied. He ought to get by heart the *Cartoons* of Raffaelle, now that they are under his eye in the British Institution; so indeed ought every Painter and lover of painting.

There is unstudied ease in the attitudes of Mr. Phillips's Portraits; his draperies are touched off with freedom, and his carnations are unequalled. Those in 20, *C. Hatchett, Esq.* 174, *The Indian Chief Tyrominhokaraten*, 322, *W. Brand, Esq.*, and others, are among the most forcible and vital in the room.—Mr. Devis's *Portrait of the Earl of Shannon* is the production of an elegant and delicate pencil.—Mr. Collins's small Portraits have neatness of touch, mellowness, and force of colour and effect, and a look of actuality.—Mr. Howard's element is in fairy land. He breathes a genuine spirit when in the atmosphere of poetry, but in common life he appears to be out of his element. His Portraits are comparatively heavy, the flesh chalky and spiritless.—Mr. Lonsdale paints with encreased vigour. His effects are broad and forcible, his attitudes significant, his drawing square, and his resemblances strong. Such is 349, *The Right Hon. Baron Wood.* His carnations are rather inky in the shadows.—In Mr. Harlow's we see less than before of an imitation of his Master, Sir T. Lawrence. They are drawn, coloured, and composed with energy and ease, and are admirable likenesses.—Sir W. Beechey is a master of harmonious colouring. His pictures are like clusters of ripe and mellow fruit, or like the red and yellow glow of autumn. His pencilling is not vigorous, but it is free and pleasing. His attitudes are always unconstrained and graceful, if not often original. With his red and yellow carnation touches he is not quite natural; but he is never insipid, and often fascinating. His *Portrait of the Duke of Sussex* is an excellent likeness of that public-spirited Prince, has a bland and forcible arrangement of colour, and a movement of grace and simplicity, of which Nature herself is the origin.—Mr. Owen is a Painter of much power; but in his females this year he is dingy in colour, and rather coarse in the general aspect.—Mr. Nicholson's *Portrait of Mr. Bewick, the celebrated Engraver on Wood*, has various merit, and is an excellent likeness. Mr. Ranson's Print from it is tasteful and true. There is a hand of power and the tints of nature in all Mr. Jackson's Portraits.—Among other Portraits of merit are those by Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Watson, Mr. Perigal, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Stewardson, Mr. Oliver, &c.

(To be continued.)

DECORATIVE FURNITURE, &c.

One of the main advantages resulting from the Arts of Design, is the beautiful and important character they impress on every species of ornamental manufacture. By this means, whatever the hand of the Artizan destined for our convenience becomes contributory to our entertainment, and even the most trifling part of household furniture is rendered in some degree a source of pleasure to the imagination. The genius and taste of the Artist furnishes materials for the imitation of the Artizan, and his works are thus wrought under the influence of genius. These remarks are suggested by a view of the elegant Parisian furniture, &c. now selling by Mr. Phillips, a large portion of which has been brought from the palaces of Versailles and Compiegne, and from Malmaison. They consist of a variety of that useful and decorative furniture which forms the link between positive Art and mere manufacture. Such for instance are a pair of single light or-molu Candelabra, with bronze figures, by F. Flamand; a superb Dejune of French porcelaine, exquisitely enamelled by De Marne, in landscape, horses, and figures. Besides a great variety of decorative furniture, all of it elegant and fanciful, and a considerable part of it executed after original, antique, and modern works, there is a portion of the articles which approximates to the character of original art, and some of them which bear its genuine character. Belonging to one of these two classes are many Paintings on vases, china services, &c. by La Coste, Le Gaie, and De Marne; the model in coloured French Bisquit of a celebrated Grey Horse; a fine enamelled Portrait of the Empress Josephine; a beautiful Bisquit Group on a plynth, Instructing the Shepherd; an enamel of Landscape and Cattle with the sun rising, by La Coste, in which there is a natural and delicate contrast and mingling of warm and grey tints; a splendid Gold Snuff Box, with an exquisite Miniature of Bonaparte by Isabey, late the property of Marshal Ney; a pair of Medici Urns, painted by De Marne; a noble Porcelaine Vase of Etruscan form, inimitably pencilled by Gaie; subject, the Rape of the Sabines, which is told with much power of expression and beauty of form; a Bisquit Group of two figures, L'Amour dans les bras de l'Innocence, an accurate and graceful design and composition, &c. &c.

R. H.

CASE OF MR. ROGERS.

Mr. Examiner,—I take the liberty of requesting your attention to the case of a very worthy but unfortunate individual, who is now suffering under persecution, for having done a most essential service to the cause of humanity. The person I mean is Mr. John Wilson Rogers. This gentleman having been thrown by fortune into a situation which exposed to him many of the secret abuses and horrors that are daily practised in those receptacles of the (*indeed!*) unfortunate, called Lunatic Asylums, has recently taken the opportunity (the first that gave any chance of success), which the investigation in Parliament afforded, of bringing forward the cases to which he had been a painful witness. This he has done both before a Committee of the House of Commons, and in a pamphlet, published expressly for the purpose, and which will always have the highly important value of being a *memento* to all those who may have relatives or friends under the afflicting circumstances which require this resource. But by this exposure of horrors, of which every engine has been employed to keep the public in ignorance, Mr. Rogers has incurred the vengeance of the parties implicated, to one of whom he is indebted in a sum of money, the payment of which very heavy and unavoidable losses had obliged him to suspend. When thus obliged to ask for an allowance of time, the party declared that it was not the money he cared about; on the contrary, that * * * * * * *; and by proceeding, has plunged *him* into prison, to the utter loss of his business, and the destruction of *his* domestic happiness. Now, as I cannot but consider this Gentleman as a sufferer in a great public cause, I would submit to your enlightened readers, whether he has not some claim to the assistance of every generous mind, and whether it would not afford

a high gratification to every friend of humanity to rescue him from his distressing situation, and disappoint vindictive malice of its triumph? But as every thing which falsehood and misrepresentation could contrive has been practised to injure Mr. R. in his profession and character, it is proper you should be enabled to lay before your readers some account of that Gentleman.

Mr. John Wilson Rogers is the son of the late Mr. R. of Woodford Bridge, in Essex. His grandfather was a surgeon of eminence at Norwich, and of highly respectable family; his father possessed great professional skill, but was of so benevolent and disinterested a disposition, that he frequently received no other reward for his services than the pleasure of doing them, and when he died, his children inherited little more from him than the example of his virtues; they were therefore obliged to seek subsistence by occupation, and Mr. R. who at an early age had been initiated by his father in his profession, having attended the Hospitals, engaged as visiting assistant with a Gentleman who held the medical department in an Asylum for Lunatics. Hence arose his acquaintance with those scenes, which, happily for the dearest interests of humanity, are now laid open to the public. Fearing that I have already exceeded the limits I might hope of your Paper, I shall now only beg leave to subscribe myself, with much respect, your obedient servant,

HUMANITAS.

CHIMNEY SWEEPERS.

It is with much satisfaction that we have to notice the numerous and highly respectable Meeting, which took place on Wednesday at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of promoting the benevolent objects of the Society established for superseding the necessity of Climbing Boys, by encouraging a better method of sweeping chimnies, and for improving the condition of children and others employed by Chimney Sweepers—

The LORD MAYOR having taken the Chair, he well explained the motives for calling the Meeting, spoke of the hardships endured by the little children as now employed, and the difficulties, under the existing Laws, of proving the ages of the boys, who were usually abandoned by their parents, and employed before the time allowed by law.

Mr. TOOKE, the worthy Treasurer of the Society, pointed out the important purposes which it had in view. The Society had existed ever since 1803. The miserable condition of climbing boys had not escaped the attention of many benevolent individuals previous to that period; for in 1788 Jonas Hanway associated with other philanthropic characters in promoting a Bill in Parliament, admirably calculated for the protection of chimney sweepers' apprentices, which passed the House of Commons; but unfortunately the most important and efficient clauses were omitted in the House of Lords, and the Act as it now stood was altogether inadequate. The first object of the Society was accomplished by the machine invented by Mr. George Smart, which after an experience of twelve years had been found successful in 99 cases out of 100. The opinion of the Society of the radical evils of the trade of chimney-sweeping as now carried on was framed upon a minute investigation;—the great proportion of men carrying it on were entirely insolvent, and derived a bare and wretched subsistence from the premature exertions of infants, who were themselves principally supported by casual charity. The mechanical invention recommended by the Society would entirely supersede the employment of that part of the human species which had been hitherto doomed to the most slavish labours, and most atrocious cruelties. They were in fact in some measure worse off than the African slave: *he* had a provision in his old age; whereas the chimney-sweeper's lad was dismissed when too big for his employment, though too ignorant to earn his bread by other means.—(*Much Applause.*)

Sir F. BURDETT (whose appearance was hailed by peals of applause) called upon the Meeting to protect these unhappy sufferers—the infant and fatherless, and those who had none to help them. (*Great applause.*)—He said it was a domestic slave trade, which every person possessing only the common feelings of humanity should assist in suppressing. The poor creatures began their employment in disease, and ended it in misery, often on the gallows.—They lived in cellars like brutes—sleeping upon heaps of soot, and covered with filthy sacking.—He pledged himself to aid in doing away the evils, by exertions in Parliament and every where else. There was now no sort of pretence for the employment of children since the invention of the machine. Every woman, whether a mother or not, must feel her heart smitten with remorse, should she now neglect this improved mode. The children so doomed to destruction were the victims of luxury, not of superstition, which made the practice still more odious; but human beings should not be murdered, either for luxury or convenience. (*Great applause.*) Boys, it was well known, had been taken dead out of the chimnies—a foul disgrace to a land calling itself Christian, which possessed a religion that told us there was no distinction of persons.—(*Great applause.*)

Mr. B. DRUMMOND earnestly recommended the general adoption of the Machine.

The Rev. —DRAPER, fifty years ago, visited with the late Dr. Hawes, a man under confinement for the murder of his boy. The only means of compelling the children to go up the chimnies in the first instance, was by urging them with a goad,—a stick with a spike at the end of it. Then the Machine had not been discovered. Parliament should be applied to, as the best method of stopping the practice, for the Machine would soon be improved when boys were not allowed.

Hon. G. BANNERT was most ready to aid in Parliament to put down an odious and unnecessary practice, by which 500 children were doomed to the most hateful sufferings.—(*Much applause.*)

Mr. SYMONDS (we believe) said, that there must be something stronger than recommendations employed.

Mr. ROWCROFT thought the evil could not well be done away without Parliamentary aid. A subscription should be entered upon, not large but general. The practice was, it must be admitted, scandalous to all.—(*Applause.*)

A Gentleman observed, that it mainly depended with the females, who were in truth the encouragers of the present system. Where there was a will there was a way. Never should another sweep come into his house. Let every one so resolve, and legislative interference would not be necessary. The lady, in her down bed, was awakened in the morning by the shivering infant coming to sweep the chimney: she turned to enjoy her sleep with the information that "it was only the chimney-sweepers" He would say to such, Go and do so no more.—(*Much applause.*)

Mr. WILLIAMS believed that ignorance of the Machine had alone continued the practice so long.

Mr. YOUNG suggested that Committees should be formed, who should go round in each parish. People ought not to be compelled to be humane by law.

Major CARTWRIGHT hoped the Committee would make known the expense of the Machine, which, it appeared, was highly useful in putting out accidental fires. He had long deplored the condition of the poor sweeping boys—ever since he was a youth, when he saw one of them grossly ill treated.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said, that the Bill formerly introduced on this subject was rejected by the Lords without a single reason being urged against it. An Act of Parliament must be resorted to, to put an end to the practice of employing children, who were now abused in every possible way, and often left to die on their bags of soot.—It was a custom which did not even prevail in that land of the Inquisition, Spain. He heard with great satisfaction the declarations of those earnest advocates for humanity, Sir F. Burdett and the Hon. Gray Bennet, that they would exert themselves in Parliament to stop the mischief. He knew that Mr. Wilberforce would join in the noble work.—(*Great Applause.*)

Mr. PRESTON mentioned the case of a poor lad who had been suffering under a cruel master—and had become nearly blind.

Dr. WALKER hoped the Legislature would only allow to men the *privilege* of going up a chimney— and then ways would soon be found to cleanse the crookedest flues.—(*Laughter.*)

Sir T. BELL, Mr. FOSTER, and other Gentlemen, declared their intention of doing all in their power to aid the new practice.

A Master Chimney Sweeper, named *Brunel*, of Feathers-street, made an appeal to the Meeting in vindication of his fellow tradesmen from the imputation of inhumanity, imputing the miseries of the wretched children employed chiefly to the very nature of the business in which they were engaged. He, however, concluded with observing, that he was ready to do any thing in his power to forward the views of the Meeting, for he *knew* the evils of the practice.

Various resolutions were agreed to, recommending the use of

the Machine, &c. The Machine itself was shewn to the Company,—an invention admirably calculated for the purpose*.

The thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Lord Mayor, for his willingness and activity in promoting the objects of the Society.

A subscription was entered into by the Ladies and Gentlemen present, amongst whom were a considerable number of those active philanthropists, the Society of Friends. Mr. Webb, well known for his charities, gave 20*l*.

Such being the result of this Meeting, it may reasonably be hoped that the practice of compelling children to ascend those infernal recesses will at length be abolished. The thing is not only cruel but impolitic. Most of the lads so employed, when grown too large, are turned loose upon society, hardened by oppression and depraved by example. Their mode of life may be easily imagined; and thus, as it were, a stream of iniquity is constantly kept flowing from this impure source.—There is a *disease* which is peculiar to these wretched boys, occasioned, we suppose, by the pores being stopped; and *blindness*, we hear, is a common calamity among them.—The *Morning Chronicle* says, that the children are "commonly apprenticed at the tender age of seven years, stripped in a back cellar, where their cries cannot be heard, and desired to ascend a flue—a task at which the stoutest heart might stand appalled. Indeed nothing short of cruelty can urge them to undertake it, and the horrid instances of this which have transpired in the Courts of Justice are too disgusting to be detailed. Upon examining their features, many of them will be found to be very fine children, but the majority of them are *lame*, from the effect of the falls which necessarily occur on their first attempts. These circumstances cannot be sufficiently considered, or the practice, we are sure, would not be encouraged. We would particularly appeal to our fair readers: they little imagine, when they give the familiar direction, "tell the sweeps to come to-morrow," that it is equivalent to the dreadful mandate of the Inquisition, "send him to the torture." We have only to request every parent to *look on his own child*, and reflect at that moment on the dreadful consequences of this barbarous custom!"

Here is blindness, lameness, depravity,—torture, and death!—and for what? merely because people will not give themselves the trouble,—if trouble it can be called—of sending for those who use the Machine. But better doings, we are persuaded, will be encouraged in future. There was some sort of excuse formerly for the practice; now there is none whatever; and any want of common humanity will obtain its merited reprobation and scorn.

* The Writer of this notice has tried the Machine in his House. It was used by Edmonds, of Caen-place, Kentish-Town, and fully answers the purpose. The chimnies were very foul, yet they were completely cleansed by it, with the usual expedition, and with no additional trouble, or inconvenience of any kind.

LAW.

SHERIFFS' COURT.

Friday, June 14.

SIR E. W. C. R. OWEN, K. B. v. —— HULKE.

The declaration stated, that the defendant had seduced the wife of the plaintiff, who had laid his damages at 10,000*l*. The defendant had suffered judgment to go by default, and the Jury were now to assess the damages.

Mr. Serjeant BEST stated, he had the honour of attending on behalf of Sir Edward Owen, better known by the title of Commodore Owen, one of the most enterprising, gallant, and judicious officers that belonged to that most valuable service, the navy. This excellent officer came before the Court to complain of one of the most grievous injuries that could be conceived—he meant the seduction of his wife's affections. Whilst the plaintiff was employed on the Lakes in Canada, the defendant, who acted as secretary to the family, availed himself of the opportunity to seduce the affections of his hitherto virtuous wife. The Lady was the daughter of a respectable member of the legal profession, who had retired from its fatigues, and was living at Deal. She was extremely beautiful, and accomplished. Sir Edward Owen paid his addresses to her, and a marriage was the consequence. Sir Edward was then 31 years of age, and his bride was just turned of 31—so that no disparity of age could be alleged as a cause for unhappiness. They lived together, down to the moment when the seduction took place, in the most affectionate manner. During Sir Edward's absence, Lady Owen's state of health was exceedingly bad. She was attended, in the first place, by the father of the defendant, who was an apothecary in the neighbourhood of Deal, and afterwards by the defendant himself. The visits of the defendant were extremely frequent, so much so as to excite a suspicion. On Sir Edward's return, he was informed that his Lady had conducted herself improperly. Sir Edward selected two friends, who directed them to enter into an investigation of the circumstances, being determined to have no connection with his wife till the truth was established. These two Gentlemen had not got hold of the right clue, or the business would then have been completely developed. After they had looked into the information, they reported that the rumour of Lady Owen's improper conduct was without foundation. There was not a happier man in the world than Sir Edward, when the innocence of his Lady was communicated to him. He returned with redoubled pleasure to his wife. He found her in an ill state of health; and imagining that her indisposition arose from the calumnious reports, he felt extremely anxious for her situation, and immediately took the best means for the restoration of her health. He proceeded with her to London, and placed her under the care of Dr. Pemberton. While the plaintiff was thus exerting himself for the recovery of his wife, this Deal Apothecary had left his business, and was haunting the lodgings of the Lady. Her health being restored, Lady Owen returned to Deal, and then, for the first time, Sir Edward was informed by his servant, that a criminal connexion had undoubtedly taken place, and was of long standing, between his wife and the defendant. The moment this communication was made, Sir Edward determined to investigate the business closely; but the Lady, hearing that an inquiry was about to take place, eloped with the defendant. Sir Edward sent an old servant after her, for the purpose of directing her steps to a place where she might be saved from the misery which her connexion with the defendant was likely to produce. The servant found her. Anxious to get her away from her seducer, he said to him, "Sir, you had better leave this Lady, for Sir Edward Owen will soon be here." "I don't care," said he, "for Sir Edward—I have pistols about me, and, if he comes, I will shoot him." The parties, from that moment to the present, continued to live with each other as man and wife. After animadverting with much severity on the conduct of the defendant, who had taken the opportunity, when, as a medical man, he was employed in attendance on this Lady, to debauch her mind and seduce her affections from her husband, he proceeded to call his witnesses.

A series of witnesses proved the mode adopted by the defendant and Lady Owen, in carrying on their correspondence through the medium of a female servant.—The elopement was proved by a post-boy; and the fact of their having slept together at the inn at Sandwich was deposed to by a female servant.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in an eloquent speech, commented, with great force and ingenuity, upon the disparity of years between the parties (the lady being between 30 and 40 years of age, the defendant only 22); and thence inferred, that the seduction must have been, in point of fact, committed by the elder. He then impressed upon the Jury, that no breach of medical confidence had been committed, as the father of the youth was, in reality, the professional attendant, and not his son, who was the unfortunate victim of this attachment, being now a beggar, the partnership with his father dissolved, and his own prospects in life ruined and undone.

The DEPUTY SHERIFF then summed up the evidence to the Jury, who retired for twenty minutes, and brought in a verdict of fifteen hundred pounds damages for the plaintiff.

OLD BAILEY.

On Monday, the Recorder passed sentence of death on the following capital convicts:—H. Phillips, T. Jones, S. Solomons, J. Dunnage, W. Fellows, J. Brown, G. Nankerville, W. Imber, W. Colville, W. Chapman, F. Fox, R. Johnson, and J. Davis, for highway robberies; W. Gregory and J. Boyce, for forgeries; J. Williams, G. Atkins, J. Primrose, W. Gow, J. Harvey, and P. Herbert, for burglaries; Esther Sampson, Sarah Gilbert, C. Butler, W. Smith, C. Rogers, W. Reeves, A. Macdonald, J. Carey, J. Hall, and J. Slayman, for stealing in dwelling-houses; J. Winter, for sheep-stealing; and G. Maycock, for passing away a forged 2*l*. bank-note.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

John Heney was charged with stealing a variety of articles, the property of Mr. Phillips, the eminent auctioneer, of Bond-street. Mr. P. allowed the prisoner's sister to live in a house in Grafton-street, where he had property of considerable value to sell by auction. The prisoner was admitted to visit his sister, when some China silk, of the value of three guineas a yard, was missing. The prisoner absconded, but was taken, and some valuable books, which had also been stolen, were proved to have been pledged by him at Walworth.—He was committed, and his wife, who had been taken up, was discharged.

On Wednesday, *Lavinia Smith*, about 14 or 15 years of age, was charged with exposing her naked person in St. James's Park. It appeared that the prisoner, in company with two other children, stripped themselves naked and went into the Canal to bathe; and when they came out ran about upon the grass, and behaved in a very indecent manner. The Constable secured the prisoner, but her companions made their escape. She appeared callous to the Magistrate's remonstrances, refusing to give any account of her-self, only that she had no father and mother; the former, a soldier, had been killed in battle. A girl, who had followed the prisoner to the Office, described who the two girls were, and from her it was ascertained that Smith had not slept in a house for a month past.—The Magistrate committed her.

D. Day was charged with violently assaulting Mary Ann Smith, with whom he cohabited. On being ordered to find bail, he attempted to strangle himself by twisting his neckcloth as tight as he could pull it, but was prevented by the exertions of two Officers. He afterwards endeavoured to tear his jaws open. His conduct was altogether so violent, that it was found necessary to pinion and iron him; and, on his being taken into the strong room, he appeared to be in an hysteric fit, till a flood of tears rendered him calm.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

Tuesday, a footman in the service of the Marquis of Stafford was charged with assaulting a Serjeant of the Guards while on duty at the Opera-house. The complainant stated, that from the constant practice of servants maltreating the footmen, it became necessary to make an example; the prisoner was therefore ordered to find bail.

HATTON-GARDEN.

On Saturday week, a woman was brought to this office for examination. It appeared that the prisoner and her husband occupied a room at No. 5, Dugget's-court, Broad-street, St. Giles's, where they had been about ten days, going out every morning and returning at night. In consequence of an offensive smell, a warrant for searching their apartments was procured, when it was found in a state resembling a slaughter-house. In one corner were laid over each other the carcases of fifteen dogs, all skinned, even the heads and feet, so as to prevent the bodies being identified. It is supposed some of the flesh was used to make into cheap mutton pies, sausages, or for such other purpose. All the skins were removed. The Magistrate lamented, that as none of the dogs were identified, a charge could not be made out. The prisoner was discharged.

UNION-HALL.

Several soldiers belonging to the Veteran Battalion were quartered at the Red-House, Battersea. Some disturbance arose, when Serjeant Kendal was dreadfully wounded. He was removed to York Hospital, and *Peter Howie* was taken into custody, and brought before Mr. SELLON, who went to York Hospital to take the deposition of Kendal. He deposed, that about ten o'clock on Saturday night Howie came to the Red-House, and was standing before the door. Witness told him to go home to his quarters, as they were going to bed. Howie upon this made a cut at witness with some sharp instrument, and wounded him, and afterwards cut him in the arm and upon his breast. Howie then went away, and witness was taken in doors: he was in great pain all night. Witness never had any previous quarrel with Howie; he thinks he was a little in liquor. The wounds appeared to have been inflicted with a razor, except the one in the belly, which might have been occasioned by a pointed knife. The unfortunate man had received six deep wounds; two on the arm, one on the face, one on the back, one on the breast eight inches long, and a very deep one across the bottom of the abdomen, through which the bowels protruded. The prisoner acknowledged having struck Kendal, but denied having any sharp instrument in his hand at the time.—Remanded.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

A very well-dressed young woman was on Tuesday taken out of the Thames, near Westminster-bridge. On her person was found a pocket-book, in which was a 5*l.* bank-note, and a banker's draft, on which was written the name of Caroline.

A few days since, at Chapel End, Walthamstow, a man of decent appearance called at the house of Mr. Laver, a solicitor, and requested shelter from the rain, saying he was on his way to Chingford. Mrs. Laver, who with another Lady and a little boy were the only persons in the house, having admitted him, he asked for some spirits, saying he was cold and wet. He then said he was thirsty, and asked for some more spirits in water. He told them he had travelled in Spain, Portugal, &c. and shortly affected to fall asleep. Mrs. Laver being rather surprised at this, kept her eye on him, and observed he was not asleep. She then told him, as the rain had abated, and it was an intricate road to Chingford, and getting late, he had better proceed, adding, that it might also be dangerous. Upon this, he pulled out a pistol, and presented it to her, saying, "Have I reason to be afraid? He then pulled out another, presented it to the other Lady, and made a similar remark. One of them, in the mean time, whispered to the boy to fetch Mr. Laver, who, with a friend, was at a neighbour's. On their approach to the house, they saw one of the Ladies wave a handkerchief at the window, and presently heard the report of a pistol. Mr. Laver's friend first entered the house, and seeing a man lying on the floor, demanded the reason of his intrusion and conduct, but he made no reply. He had shot himself, and was speechless. He proved to be a person who had kept a bookseller's shop in Redcross-street, Barbican, and was supposed to be deranged.

EXECUTION.—Friday morning *Philip Street*, for burglary, was executed before the Debtor's door, Old Bailey.—A respite, for a week, was received at Newgate, at a late hour on Wednesday night, for *J. Blunder*, the youth, who was to have been executed with Street.

MARRIAGES.

June 13, W. J. Lockwood, Esq. of Dew's Hall, Essex, to Rachael, daughter of Sir Mark Wood, Bart. M. P.

On the 30th ult. Mr. S. Tett, of Covent-Garden Theatre, to Miss Russell.

DEATHS.

June 10, at Malvern, in his 55th year, W. Frankland, Esq. of Thirkleby, Yorkshire.

On the 28th of May, at her house, No. 12, Coldbath-square, at the very advanced age of 116 years, Mrs. Jane Lewson, commonly called Lady Lewson. Mrs. Jane Lewson was born in 1700, during the reign of William and Mary, in Essex-street, in the Strand, of most respectable parents, of the name of Vaughan, and was married at an early age to a wealthy Gentleman of the name of Lewson, then living in the house in which she died. She became a widow at the age of 26, having only one daughter living at the time. Mrs. Lewson being left by her husband in affluent circumstances, preferred to continue single, and remained so, although she had many suitors. When her daughter married, being left alone, she became fond of retirement, and rarely went out, or permitted the visits of any person. The house she occupied was large, and elegantly furnished, but very ancient; the beds were constantly made, although they had not been slept in for about 50 years. Her apartment being only occasionally swept out, but never washed, the windows were so crusted with dirt, that they hardly admitted a ray of light. She had for many years survived every individual of her relatives within many degrees of kindred. She was so partial to the fashions that prevailed in her youthful days, that she never changed the manner of her dress from that worn in the reign of George the First. She enjoyed an excellent state of health, and never had, until a little previous to her decease, an hour's illness. She entertained the greatest aversion to medicine. She cut two new teeth at the age of 87, and never lost one in her life, nor was she ever troubled with tooth-ach. Her sight latterly failed her. She lived in five reigns. She enjoyed all her faculties until a few days before her death, when she became weak, took to her bed, and refused medical aid. She was buried in Bunhill-fields Burying-ground.

Printed and published by JOHN HUNT, at the EXAMINER-Office, 21, Maiden-Lane, Covent-Garden.—Price 10*d*.